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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/461,643	12/14/1999	KEITH DOW	10559/108001	4089
20985	7590	10/20/2003	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON, PC 12390 EL CAMINO REAL SAN DIEGO, CA 92130-2081			LEE, CHRISTOPHER E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2189	
			DATE MAILED: 10/20/2003	22

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/461,643

Applicant(s)

DOW, KEITH

Examiner

Christopher E. Lee

Art Unit

2189

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8,10-14,16-20,23 and 24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8,10-14,16-20,23 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 27 August 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt Acknowledgement

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the After Final Amendment filed on 24th of July 2003. Claims 1, 4-6, 8, 11-14 and 16-20 have been amended; no claim has been canceled; and no claim has been newly added since the Office Action was mailed on 28th of May 2003.
2. Receipt is acknowledged of the request filed on 2nd of September 2003 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 based on the Application No. 09/461,643, which the request is acceptable and an RCE has been established. Currently, claims 1, 3-8, 10-14, 16-20, 23 and 24 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
4. Claims 1, 4-8, 11-14, 16-20, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art [hereinafter AAPA] in view of Perino et al. [US 6,160,716 A; hereinafter Perino].

Referring to claim 1, AAPA discloses a computer system 100 (Fig. 1) comprising: processor (i.e., CPU 105 of Fig. 1); a memory unit (i.e., memory hub 110 of Fig. 1) configuring to store data used by said processor (See Fig. 1 and page 1, lines 10-13; i.e., wherein in fact that the computer including CPU, memory unit, MCU, and MCU controlling the flow of data into and out of memory unit implies said memory unit configuring to store data used by said processor); a memory control unit (i.e., memory control unit 120 of Fig. 1) configured to manage data flowing into and out of said memory unit (See page 1, lines 12-13); and a circuit board (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2; i.e., in fact, all the components within said computer systems are fabricated on a circuit board, which is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art

of personal computer system at the time the invention was made. Especially, AAPA teaches a part of circuit board routing geometry between said MCU and said memory unit, as shown in Fig. 2) comprising: a first signal line (i.e., signal line 150 of Fig. 2), formed on a first layer of said circuit board (e.g., surface layer on said circuit board) and connected between a first pin (i.e., pin 155 of Fig. 2) on said memory unit and said memory control unit (See page 2, lines 3-8); and a second signal line (i.e., signal line 160 of Fig. 2) also formed on said first layer (e.g., said surface layer on said circuit board) of said circuit board and connected to said first pin on said memory unit (See page 2, lines 8-10), a first portion of said second signal line (i.e., “neck down” portion of signal line 160 of Fig. 2) at an acute angle (i.e., angle between neck down portions of the first and second signal lines in Fig. 2; Note the definition of the term “acute” in dictionary states -ending in a sharp point: as being or forming an angle measuring less than 90 degrees-, Merriam Webster’s Colligate Dictionary by Merriam-Webster, Inc. “) relative to a first portion of said first signal line (i.e., “neck down” portion of signal line 150 of Fig. 2).

AAPA does not teach said circuit board comprising a second portion of said second signal line substantially parallel to a second portion of said first signal line; at least two layers formed in parallel to a surface of said circuit board, and wherein said first layer defines a non-grounded gap between said first and second portions of said first and second signal lines.

Perino discloses a circuit board (i.e., motherboard 110 of Fig. 1) comprising a second portion of a second signal line (e.g., a second half of trace 870 of Fig. 8, Example B) substantially parallel to a second portion of a first signal line (e.g., a second half of trace 880 of Fig. 8, Example B) with having substantially equal widths of said signal lines, and a distance (i.e., space) between said signal lines (i.e., 8 mils signal line in Fig. 8, Example B); at least two layers (e.g., signal traces’ plane and a ground plane) formed in parallel to a surface (i.e., surface for the signal traces and pad contacts 1420 of Fig. 14) of said circuit board (See col. 4, lines 62-67), and wherein a layer (i.e., surface layer of motherboard 110 of Fig. 1) defines a non-grounded gap between a first portion and second portion of said first and second signal lines (i.e., a first

and second half of respective traces 870 and 880 in Fig. 8, Example B; See Figs. 8 and 16, See col. 4, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines 21-26; i.e., wherein in fact that a ground plane is on the backside of the motherboard, and those figures implies that a ground gap is not between said first portion and second portion of said first and second signal lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have motivated to employ the concept of the line width and space determination, as disclosed by Perino, to said circuit board routing, as disclosed by AAPA, so as to make (1) a second portion of said first signal line and a second portion of said second signal line route with a separating distance, and (2) said signal line widths of said first and second signal lines are equal to the width of said separating distance for the determined impedance values, for the advantage of (1) eliminating reflected signals and signal deterioration caused by a mismatched impedance (See Perino, col. 5 lines 29-32), and (2) eliminating reflected signals and signal deterioration caused by a mismatched impedance (See Perino, col. 5 lines 29-32).

Referring to claim 4, Perino teaches said second portion of said first signal line (i.e., a second half of trace 880 of Fig. 8, Example B) and said second portion of said second signal line (i.e., a second half of trace 870 of Fig. 8, Example B) have substantially equal widths (i.e., 8 mils signal line in Fig. 8, Example B).

Referring to claim 5, Perino teaches said second portion of said first signal line (i.e., a second half of trace 880 of Fig. 8, Example B) and said second portion of said second signal line (i.e., a second half of trace 870 of Fig. 8, Example B) are separated by a perpendicular distance (i.e., a right angle distance with two signal lines, such as the shortest distance, 8 mils space in Fig. 8, Example B) substantially equal to said widths (i.e., 8 mils signal line in Fig. 8, Example B).

Referring to claim 6, AAPA, as modified by Perio, discloses all the limitations of the claim 6 including said width of said lines are each substantially equal to 5 mils (See AAPA, page 2, lines 7-9)

except that does not teach said perpendicular distance separating said second portion of said lines are each substantially equal to 5 mils.

However, the claim 6 recites the subject matter “said perpendicular distance separating said second portion of said lines are each substantially equal to 5 mils” without any patentable advantage in the specification (See the claim 6 and amended specification (filed on 14th of August, 2002) page 2, lines 8-20), such as the reason of ‘substantially equal to 5 mils rather than 8 mils’ with any patentable advantage. Therefore, the subject matter ‘substantially equal to 5 mils’ in the claim is not patentably significant since it at most relates to the width of space between said signal lines under consideration which is not ordinarily a matter of invention. *In re Yount*, 36 C.C.P.A. (Patents) 775, 171 F.2d 317, 80 USPQ 141.

Referring to claim 7, AAPA disclose said memory unit is a Rambus device (See page 1, line 19 through page 2, line 2).

Referring to claim 8, the method steps of claim 8 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 1, and therefore the rejection of claim 1 applies to claim 8.

Referring to claim 11, the method steps of claim 11 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 4, and therefore the rejection of claim 4 applies to claim 11.

Referring to claim 12, the method steps of claim 12 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 5, and therefore the rejection of claim 5 applies to claim 12.

Referring to claim 13, the method steps of claim 13 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 6, and therefore the rejection of claim 6 applies to claim 13.

Referring to claims 14 and 16, the method steps of claims 14 and 16, are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 1, respectively, and therefore the rejection of claim 1 applies to claims 14 and 16, respectively.

Referring to claim 17, the method steps of claim 17 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 4, and therefore the rejection of claim 4 applies to claim 17.

Referring to claim 18, the method steps of claim 18 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 5, and therefore the rejection of claim 5 applies to claim 18.

Referring to claim 19, the method steps of claim 19 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 6, and therefore the rejection of claim 6 applies to claim 19.

Referring to claim 20, AAPA discloses a circuit board (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2; i.e., in fact, all the components within said computer systems are fabricated on a circuit board, which is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art of personal computer system at the time the invention was made. Especially, AAPA teaches a part of circuit board routing geometry between said MCU and said memory unit, as shown in Fig. 2) for use in a computer system (Fig. 1) comprising: a memory unit (i.e., memory hub 110 of Fig. 1); a memory control unit (i.e., memory control unit 120 of Fig. 1); and a data bus connecting said memory control unit to said memory unit (i.e., bus between memory control unit 120 and memory hub 110 in Fig. 1) and comprising: a first signal line (i.e., signal line 150 of Fig. 2) formed on a first layer of said circuit board (e.g., surface layer on said circuit board) and connected to said memory control unit and to a first pin on said memory unit (See page 2, lines 3-8; i.e., connection between a pin 155 of Fig. 2 on memory unit 110 of Fig. 1 and memory control unit 120 of Fig. 1); and a second signal line (i.e., signal line 160 of Fig. 2) formed on said first layer (e.g., said surface layer on said circuit board) of said circuit board and also connected to said first pin connection on said memory unit (See page 2, lines 8-10), a first portion of said second signal line (i.e., "neck down" portion of signal line 160 of Fig. 2) at an acute angle (i.e., angle between neck down portions of the first and second signal lines in Fig. 2) relative to a first portion of said first signal line (i.e., "neck down" portion of signal line 150 of Fig. 2).

AAPA does not teach said circuit board comprising a second portion of said second signal line substantially parallel to a second portion of said first signal line; at least two layers formed in parallel to a surface of said circuit board, wherein said width of said lines and a perpendicular distance separating said

second portions of said lines are each substantially equal, and wherein said first layer defines a non-grounded gap between said first and second portions of said first and second signal lines.

Perino discloses a circuit board (i.e., motherboard 110 of Fig. 1) comprising a second portion of a second signal line (e.g., a second half of trace 870 of Fig. 8, Example B) substantially parallel to a second portion of a first signal line (e.g., a second half of trace 880 of Fig. 8, Example B) with having substantially equal widths of said signal lines, and a distance (i.e., space) between said signal lines (i.e., 8 mils signal line in Fig. 8, Example B); at least two layers (e.g., signal traces' plane and a ground plane) formed in parallel to a surface (i.e., surface for the signal traces and pad contacts 1420 of Fig. 14) of said circuit board (See col. 4, lines 62-67), wherein said width (i.e., 8 mils signal line in Fig. 8, Example B) of said lines (i.e., the portion of trace 870 and the portion of trace 880 in Fig. 8, Example B; Perino) and a perpendicular distance (i.e., a right angle distance with two signal lines, such as the shortest distance, 8 mils space in Fig. 8, Example B) separating said second portions of said lines are each substantially equal (i.e., 8 mils in Fig. 8, Example B), and wherein a layer (i.e., surface layer of motherboard 110 of Fig. 1) defines a non-grounded gap between a first portion and second portion of said first and second signal lines (i.e., a first and second half of respective traces 870 and 880 in Fig. 8, Example B; See Figs. 8 and 16, See col. 4, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines 21-26; i.e., wherein in fact that a ground plane is on the backside of the motherboard, and those figures implies that a ground gap is not between said first portion and second portion of said first and second signal lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have motivated to employ the concept of the line width and space determination, as disclosed by Perino, to said circuit board routing, as disclosed by AAPA, so as to make (1) a second portion of said first signal line and a second portion of said second signal line route with a separating distance, and (2) said signal line widths of said first and second signal lines are equal to the width of said separating distance for the determined impedance values, for the advantage of (1) eliminating reflected signals and

signal deterioration caused by a mismatched impedance (See Perino, col. 5 lines 29-32), and (2) eliminating reflected signals and signal deterioration caused by a mismatched impedance (See Perino, col. 5 lines 29-32).

Referring to claim 23, AAPA teaches said memory unit comprises a memory repeater hub (See page 1, line 12; i.e., memory hub 110 of Fig. 1).

Referring to claim 24, AAPA teaches said memory unit comprises a memory repeater hub (See page 1, line 12; i.e., memory hub 110 of Fig. 1).

5. Claims 3 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Perino [US 6,160,716 A] as applied to claims 1, 4-8, 11-14, 16-20, 23 and 24 above, and further in view of Theus [US 4,904,968].

Referring to claim 3, AAPA, as modified by Perino, discloses all the limitations of the claim 3 except that does not teach third and fourth signal lines, on a second layer of said circuit board, different than said first layer.

Theus discloses a circuit board configuration for reducing signal distortion, wherein third and fourth signal lines (e.g., signal traces 26 and 32 in Fig. 4), on a second layer (e.g., signal layer 30 of Fig. 4) of said circuit board, different than a first layer (e.g., signal layer 20 of Fig. 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used said multiple layered circuit board, as disclosed by Theus, for said circuit board, as disclosed by AAPA, as modified by Perio, for the advantage of providing an improved circuit board for reducing signal distortion characteristics (See Theus, col. 4, lines 6-8).

Referring to claim 10, the method steps of claim 10 are inherently performed by the apparatus of claim 3, and therefore the rejection of claim 3 applies to claim 10.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 24th of July 2003 (hereinafter the Response) have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The most of the arguments had been discussed/responded in the prior Office Action mailed on 5th of August 2003 with the exception of the response to "Secondly, Perino explicitly teaches away from separating second portions of signal lines by a non-grounded gap. ..." on the Response page 11, line 20 through page 12, line 4, the Examiner believes that the Applicants misinterpret the claim rejections. In fact, AAPA teaches the geometry of the first and second portions of the first and second signal lines (See paragraph 4 of the instant Office Action). Perino suggests that separating second portions of signal lines by a non-grounded gap, such that a layer (i.e., surface layer of motherboard 110 of Fig. 1) defines a non-grounded gap between a first portion and second portion of said first and second signal lines (i.e., a first and second half of respective traces 870 and 880 in Fig. 8, Example B; See Figs. 8 and 16, See col. 4, lines 66-67 and col. 7, lines 21-26; i.e., wherein in fact that a ground plane is on the backside of the motherboard, and those figures implies that a ground gap is not between said first portion and second portion of said first and second signal lines). In contrary to the Applicants' statement, the claim rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Perino, is not depending on the embodiment Fig. 11 of Perino. Instead, it depends on the embodiment Fig. 8 and 16 of Perino. Therefore, the combination of AAPA and Perino with rationale for the proper combination suggests all of the limitations of the claims. Thus, the Applicants' argument on this point is not persuasive.

Conclusion

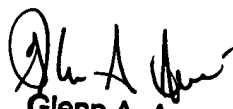
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher E. Lee whose telephone number is 703-305-5950. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark H. Rinehart can be reached on 703-305-4815. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Christopher E. Lee
Examiner
Art Unit 2189

cel/ *cel*


Glenn A. Auve
Primary Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100